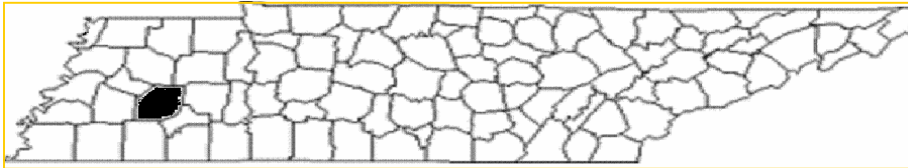


# The Status of Women in Madison County



## STATUS OF WOMEN IN MADISON COUNTY: AN OVERVIEW

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INDICATOR	DATA	COUNTY RANKING
		(of 95 Counties)
COMPOSITE EMPLOYMENT & EARNINGS INDEX	51.80	60
Women's Annual Earnings	\$23,729	12
Women's Earnings as a Percentage of Men's Earnings (Wage Gap)	69.3%	72
Women's Labor Force Participation Rate	47.6%	6
Female Unemployment Rate	7.2%	74
Women in Managerial or Professional Occupations	18.7%	95
COMPOSITE ECONOMIC AUTONOMY INDEX	49.13	50
Businesses that are Women-Owned (% of total)	17.4%	69
Women with a Four-Year College Degree (%)	18.2%	11
Women With a High School Diploma (%)	78.3%	11
Female High School Dropout Rate	10.4%	74
Women with any Kind of Health Insurance Coverage (%)	90.4%	64
Women Earning Incomes Below the Poverty Level (%)	14.7%	37
Single Female-Headed Households Living In Poverty (%)	12.9%	83
Adolescent Pregnancy Rate (Ages 10-19)	32.7	44

**Report Overview:** This publication on the Status of Women in Madison County is part of a statewide publication of the Tennessee Economic Council on Women, *The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties, 2004*. The Economic Council on Women is a State agency created under TCA § 4-50-100, et seq. by the One Hundredth General Assembly in 1998 to address the economic needs of Tennessee women.

## The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

### MADISON

Women have taken remarkable strides towards economic equality, from education to earnings to political participation. Women are now pursuing goals such as business ownership, leadership roles in their careers, and election to state and federal political office. However, obstacles still exist in the climb toward equality. Nationwide, equal numbers of men and women are obtaining four-year college degrees; however, these gains have not translated into pay equity. The average college-educated woman working full time earns \$44,200 a year compared to \$61,800 for men in the same category. Women are still under-represented in many of the highest paying, fastest growing sectors of the economy. Helping women break into these traditionally male-dominated areas like computer science, engineering, mathematics and technology, as well as all skilled-labor positions, gives women tools for self-sufficiency and understanding of their personal capabilities, and these advances are good for the economy of our counties and of our state.

#### Employment and Earnings

The employment and earnings index includes data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of women in managerial or professional occupations.

- ◇ Women in Madison County have median annual earnings of \$23,729 for full-time workers, but they only receive 69.3% of what males earn for full-time, year-round work.
- ◇ Madison is in the top ten counties in women's labor force participation rate with 47.6% of women in the workforce and 48.7% of the workforce constituted by women.
- ◇ The female unemployment rate in Madison County is at 7.2% which is slightly higher than the overall county unemployment rate of 6.9%.
- ◇ Madison ranks last among counties with 18.7% of working women employed in managerial or professional occupations. 30.9% of all employed persons in the county work in such occupations.

#### Economic Autonomy

The economic autonomy index includes information on educational attainment, business ownership and general quality of life issues.

- ◇ Madison ranks 11th among counties in the percentage of women with a high school diploma (78.3%) and the percentage of women with a four-year college degree (18.2%). About the same percentage of men have high school diplomas (78.8% of all county residents have such a degree), but higher percentages of men have bachelor's degrees (21.5% of all county residents have such a degree).
- ◇ 14.7% of women in Madison County earn an income below the poverty level.
- ◇ Though 10.8% of all families live in poverty in the county, the percentage rises to 30.1% for families with a female householder and no husband present.
- ◇ Madison County has an adolescent pregnancy rate of 32.7 out of 1,000 girls which is about average compared to its neighboring counties.
- ◇ Only 17.4% of the privately-owned businesses in Madison County are owned by women, and women-owned businesses account for just 3.7% of the total income and receipts from private firms in the county.
- ◇ Women represent 53.8% of eligible voters in the county but only 6 out of the 34 elected county officials are women.

# The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

## MADISON

		Madison County	Rank of Madison County	Highest Ranking County
<b>Earnings</b>	Median Annual Earnings for FT Females	\$23,729	12	Williamson: \$32,243
	Wage Gap	69.3%	72	Davidson: 82.1%
<b>Employment</b>	Female Labor Force Participa- tion Rate	47.6%	6	Rutherford: 50.9%
	Female Unemployment Rate	7.2%	74	Pickett: 1.5%
	Percent of Employed Females in Management, Prof., and Related Occupations	18.7%	95	Anderson: 44.6%
	Women Owned Business % of Total	17.4%	69	Moore: 63.3%
<b>Education</b>	% of Females with 4 Year Degree or Better	18.2%	11	Williamson: 39.5%
	% of Females with High School Diploma (or equiva- lency)	78.3%	11	Williamson: 90.6%
	Female Dropout Rate	10.4%	74	Clay/Pickett: 0.0%
<b>Lifestyles</b>	% of Women with any kind of Health Insurance Coverage	90.4%	64	Williamson: 100%
	% of Women Living Below Poverty Level Incomes	14.7%	37	Williamson: 5.4%
	% of all Female Headed Households with Children in Poverty	12.9%	83	Williamson: 2.5%
	Rate of Pregnancy of Girls Aged 10-19 per 1000	32.7	44	Williamson: 1.2%

# ABOUT THE COUNCIL AND THIS REPORT

Madison County

*The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties* report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percentage of women in managerial occupations.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of households headed by a single female, single female headed households living in poverty, percentage of women with health insurance, the high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Co-Authors: Jennifer Rawls, Executive Director, Julia Reynolds, Research Analyst, and Lee Eubanks, Intern

Visit the Tennessee Economic Council on Women at [www.tennesseewomen.org](http://www.tennesseewomen.org)

SOURCES	
Earnings and Employment	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Earnings)	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Percent of Employed Females in Management, Professional, and Related Occupations	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Economic Autonomy	
Women-owned Business, Percent of total	Economic Census, 1997
Percent of Females w/4yr Degree or Better	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Percent of Females with a High School Diploma (or equivalency)	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Female Dropout Rate	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Percent of Women with Any Kind of Health Insurance Coverage	Tennessee Department of Health, 2002
Percent of Women Living Below Poverty Level Incomes	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Percent of all Female Headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S Census Bureau, 2000
Rate of Pregnancy of Girls Aged 10-19 per 1000	Tennessee Department of Health, 2002
Voter Demographics and Elected County Officials	National Association of Counties